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All the season's
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OLD GLORY INSULTED!

American Consulate at Barcelona Stoned and
the Stars and Stripes Trampled.

SPANIARDS CRY "DOWN WITH AMERICA!"

Large Warships Ordered to Cuba—Spain To Call
Out Her Reserves—Large Quantity of War
Material Ordered Delivered at Once.

March 1.—Popular feeling here is against the United States because of the action of the senate in adopting a resolution favoring the granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels. The stock market yesterday responded to the excitement and there was a material decline in the price of Spanish and Cuban securities. In the face of the financial difficulties under which the government is laboring this is a most unfortunate time for Spanish securities to decline in value.

The action of Admiral Berling, minister marine, in ordering the speedy preparation of six warships and some of the naval vessels of the Spanish Transatlantic Company for dispatch to the Bahama channel meets with hearty approval. It is very evident that despite Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo's declaration yesterday that if President Cleveland should compel to endorse the action of congress it would not provoke an international conflict nor interrupt the friendly relations existing between Spain and the United States, the government is doing its utmost to prepare against any possible contingency.

Expect a Veto.

The prime minister said last evening: "I expect that President Cleveland will veto the resolution of congress, and I have no reason to trust that he will not comply with the resolutions contained therein." He added: "The granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels is not a casual act, but Spain shall declare that it is not part of a friendly nation. I do not think Spain is threatened by foreign aggression. Measures shall be taken for the protection of Spanish rights, chiefly in Cuba. Demonstrations in the streets will be severely if they are attempted."

Mr. Silvea, leader of the dissident republicans, has, in an interview, advised all Spaniards without regard to their political faith. He added that the action of the American senate was without precedent in international law. He greatly regretted, considering the bad faith of the republicans, that they gave belligerent rights different meaning than is described in international treaties.

In an interview was also sought with Senator Forrester, the republican leader, but he refused to speak on the subject as he considered the circumstances to be of the most serious nature.

The duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a long cable dispatch to Dupuy de Lome, Spanish ambassador at Washington, instructing him to present to the American government a formal protest against the insults offered to Spain in speeches delivered in the senate during the discussion of the belligerency question.

At several of the cafes here last night many patriotic airs which evoked much cheering and enthusiasm. Occasionally cries could be heard against America and the Americans.

The troops are confined to their barracks in readiness to respond to any call for their services.

This morning the city was quiet, but the public buildings, the American legation and the residence of Minister Taylor were guarded, the authorities fearing that the present state of public excitement might be made upon them. A group of fifty students paraded this morning. They were perfectly orderly and no attempt was made to interfere with them.

The university students this afternoon attempted to make a demonstration, but the police, having in mind the late attack upon the American consulate, were on guard and the demonstration was suppressed.

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driving them away, but not until they had been forced to charge upon the mob with drawn sabers. While this trouble was going on the main body of the procession continued its march to the town hall, where the leaders of the demonstration handed to the mayor a strongly worded protest against the action of the American senate and also against the speeches that had been delivered therein on the Cuban question, it being declared that some of the speakers had grossly insulted Spain and the Spanish government in defending Cuban bandits and outlaws.

The Mob Stoned the Building.

Subsequently a great crowd assembled in the plaza Cataluna and a number of patriotic speeches were delivered. The crowd became greatly excited by the burning oratory of the speakers and after the meeting had broken up a large number of those who had listened to the words glorifying Spain and denouncing the American flag, where they gave vent to their patriotism by stoning the building, much to the damage of the windows thereof.

As in previous mob demonstrations in Barcelona the police were almost impotent to disperse the rioters, who did about as they pleased.

Stars and Stripes Publicly Dishonored.

In the evening there was another outbreak of disapproval of the United States and all things American. This time it took the form of publicly dishonoring the American flag. The rioters had purchased somewhere a large American flag, which, after it had been dragged through the street, was pulled to pieces amid cries of "Long live Spain!" and "Down with the Americans!"

"After this outrage on the flag of the United States the mob became more violent and proceeded to the consulate, where a perfect volley of missiles was directed against the shield over the doorway bearing the American coat of arms, which was battered almost to pieces. The mob in some way became possessed of several American flags, which were destroyed amid ribald jests and expressions of contempt for the nation they represented.

Guards Charge the Mob.

The situation was becoming more and more threatening when re-enforcements for the guards at the consulate arrived in the shape of a detachment of mounted gendarmes. The crowd was ordered to disperse, which they sullenly refused to do, whereupon the gendarmes charged them with drawn swords and put them to flight. Several of the rioters were injured by being trampled upon by the horses.

Until a late hour the boulevards were thronged by an excited crowd singing the "Marseillaise" and patriotic Spanish songs.

Admiral Beranger has ordered that the training squadron be held in readiness for service. Its probable objective point is Cuba.

Arming Merchant Vessels.

"Fifty merchant vessels will receive armament and will be used as transports or cruisers should the necessity arise. Several captains in the merchant service have offered to arm their vessels and turn them into privateers in the event of war. A captain in Barcelona has informed the government that if he be granted letters of marque he will fit out and maintain at his own cost, a swift steamer to prey upon the maritime commerce of the United States.

Minister Taylor was expected to attend the opera last night, where he has a box. He did not go, however, as he learned that a hostile demonstration had been prepared for him, and he thought it best not to add fuel to the flame that is now burning so brightly against the country he represents.

There is a general feeling that Spain must do something to avenge what she considers an insult to her honor, but it is thought that the government is too cool-headed to be carried away by popular clamor. It will take all the steps it deems right and expedient to protect Spanish interests, but will do nothing to provoke a war with the United States.

The prime minister has announced that the government has sufficient resources to conduct the war in Cuba until the end of May, when it will ask the cortes to grant a further credit.

Impartial Says Go Slow.

The impartial (independent) today advises prudence, and exhorts the ministry to await events. It says:

"If matters reach the conclusion the Americans desire the whole of Spain will rise against the United States. Neither in the Mediterranean, whose entrance we command, nor on the Atlantic, will a single American ship be safe, for we shall organize privateers on a large scale. We must not make a noisy demonstration like the Portuguese at the time of their dispute with Great Britain. We conquered Napoleon by a system of guerrilla warfare and we shall establish a system of privateers that will conquer America on the sea. The Americans were wrong to judge Spain by her

finances. There are considerations superior to the revenues of the country." This article is illustrative of the popular feeling.

There is no doubt, at least no expressed doubt, of the perfect ability of Spain to whip the United States, the resources of which are not in the least understood by the people generally of this country.

In addition to some of the students here a number of roughs and some republicans attempted to make a demonstration. They rapidly traversed the street from the university to the Puerta del Sol, and thence to the bull ring, shouting, "Down with the United States!" and "Long live Spain!" The movement was promptly checked by the authorities. A majority of the students and inhabitants of the city held aloof.

Order for Rifles Placed.

The ministers are preparing further call men to serve with the colors. An order has been given by the government for 100,000 Mauser rifles, the weapons to be delivered immediately.

Admiral Beranger declares that the squadron will be ready to sail for Cuba in two weeks.

A CALL TO ARMS!

Spain Will Issue at Once a Summons to the Reserves.

London, March 2.—3:30 a. m.—The dispatches since midnight indicate that the Spanish government will at once issue a call summoning the army reserve to arms. All accounts agree that yesterday's demonstration showed far greater popular feeling against the United States than has ever been manifested in favor of the subjugation of the rebellion in Cuba. A special telegram from Madrid to the London Standard of the news from Washington was the almost complete collapse of Spanish securities in the Madrid market. It is feared that it will be impossible to make the monthly settlements now pending without serious disaster.

The tone of the comments of the London newspapers this morning is the same as it has been for a month past.

They are unable to condemn the United States, especially if it acts on the grounds of humanity. But their sympathy is with Spain. Most of the writers admit that there is grave reason to believe that General Weyler's policy has been cruel, inhuman and indefensible. All warn Spain of the hopelessness of a war with the United States.

The Daily Chronicle is the least prejudiced of the London papers, most of which are unable to disguise their fear that Cuba is about to fall into the hands of the United States. The Chronicle says:

"That the United States consulate at Barcelona was stoned by a mob is scarcely a factor in the international situation, seeing that the police did their best to prevent it."

"But Spain may have learned wisdom about Cuba through these repeated troubles, and she cannot afford to hold out forever against the public opinion of the western world. She must remember what she has lost by too rigid adherence to mere rights of occupation."

"Cuba is one of the few relics of her once grand empire of the west. Will she throw that away, too, through mere narrow-mindedness?"

"If it comes to a naval struggle the United States will simply wipe Spain off the seas."

The Telegraph significantly calls attention to the fact that General Weyler is a German, as much as to say that this accounts for his cruelties.

ENGLAND WITH SPAIN.

London Newspapers Urge War with the United States.

New York, March 2.—A special cable dispatch to The Sun, from London, says: "Spain has interpreted Friday's debate and vote in the United States senate as a threat of war. The Spanish government so understands it, but the Spanish people unite yesterday in a great national insult to the United States."

"The press throughout the country denounces the action of the American senate in the strongest terms. Many papers are clamoring for war against the republicans, who are now a very strong party with Spain, took as active a part as any."

The republican party's policy regarding Cuba has been in favor of stopping the war and granting Cuba home rule. The mob at Barcelona was led by four leading republicans. It is evident, therefore, that the attitude of the United States is resented by all classes in Spain."

NO EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA.

The Government Would Suppress a Demonstration.

Havana, March 2.—(Special Staff Correspondent of the United Press.)—There has been absolutely no outward demonstration of feeling against Americans here. The Marquis de Palmiera, secretary to the governor general, speaking for the government, says that no manifestation would be permitted to take place. They were prepared to check any disturbance. They would follow the example of the central government and would prevent any gathering of the people to protest against the action of the American senate should such a gathering be attempted.

The marquis further said that after the action of the senate upon the belligerency question and the meaning of the belligerent rights were perfectly understood, it would be seen that there was nothing to affect the present friendly relations between Spain and the United States. Strict neutrality on the part of the latter would be maintained. He agreed perfectly with Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo in his recognition of the rebels as belligerents was not a casual bluff.

The marquis deplored the publication in the United States of reports attributing atrocities to Captain General Weyler. He declared that such reports were false and added that their use in the debate in the United States had had a bad effect. Instead of being harsh in his treatment of political prisoners General Weyler required that absolute proof of their guilt be furnished before they were deported.

The editorials in the Havana papers on the action of the senate are couched in mild tones. The text of the resolution has not been published. The papers assure their readers that there is no probability of President Cleveland signing it even if it is approved by the house of representatives.

Smallpox in Ohio.

Dayton, O., March 1.—This city was aroused almost to a state of panic this evening by the announcement that there were twenty-five cases of smallpox in the Dayton workhouse. There are over one hundred prisoners in the institution, besides the superintendent, his family, the guards and other employees. The prisoners not already down with the contagion threaten to break out of the institution.

TALKED WAR AT OLNEY'S TABLE

How the Cabinet Was Called Together Last Night.

HERBERT WAS QUESTIONED As to How Many Warships Were Ready.

AN ABSURD DEMAND FROM SPAIN

The Government Must Disavow the Senate's Action or Friendly Relations Cense.

New York, March 1.—A Journal special from Washington says that the Spanish-American situation growing out of the reports of the riots in Barcelona and other cities in Spain was regarded so serious by the president that he decided to convene a special meeting of the cabinet tonight, though the call was issued under the guise of a dinner at Secretary Olney's.

The cable reports of the hostile demonstration in Spain yesterday against the United States have created intense excitement in Washington.

Secretary Olney was promptly advised of the outbreaks in Madrid, Barcelona and other places in Spain by Minister Taylor and the American consuls. He hastened to the white house and laid before the president all the dispatches he had received.

Our Warships Ready.

Secretary Herbert was sent for and consulted with regard to the prompt dispatch of naval vessels to the gulf coast in the event such a step should become necessary. The secretary replied that the government has effective ships ready for active service sufficient to any purpose of emergency.

Secretary Olney was directed by the president to cable immediately to Minister Taylor for further details. Secretary Olney suggested that the president come to his residence at 7:30 o'clock for dinner and he would invite the members of the cabinet to meet there and around the table the entire subject could be thoroughly canvassed. This plan was carried out and the important conference took place this evening.

This dinner conference lasted until after 10 o'clock. During the dinner Secretary Olney produced some very important additional information that had come to him by cable.

He read a letter from Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, inclosing a cable message he had received from his government. This message directed the Spanish minister to inform the United States government that Spain was exerting all her power to amply protect the United States legation and consulates, and that he could give assurances that they would be protected from any harm. Also that Americans visiting or residing in Spain would be made safe from the attacks of mobs and other riotous assemblages.

The communication from the Spanish minister is couched in pleasant and friendly terms and reiterated on his own behalf assurances of his government that no outrages should be perpetrated upon Americans in Spain.

An Ultimatum from Spain.

Secretary Olney submitted another communication which created profound surprise. It was a message from the Spanish minister of foreign affairs in Madrid, insisting that the United States government disavow the action of the senate as a condition precedent to continued friendly relations between the two governments.

Of course this ultimatum of the Spanish minister is regarded as absurd. The only result of the conference at Secretary Olney's was a practical agreement that the secretary of state should promptly respond in kindly terms to the communication of Minister de Lome and through him thank his government for its readiness to protect Americans and American interests in Spain. The foolish demand for a disclaimer of the senate's resolution will be ignored.

HOW DE LOME EXPLAINS

Why Spain Is Sending Six Warships Toward Us.

Washington, March 1.—The dispatch reported to have been sent from Madrid to Senator Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister at Washington, directing him to have presented to the United States government a formal protest against the character of the speeches made in the senate on the Cuban resolutions, had not been received by the minister up to midnight.

Respecting the report that the minister of the marine had ordered six warships and a fleet of torpedo boats to be held in readiness for immediate dispatch to Cuban waters in case the United States acknowledged the Cubans as belligerents, Mr. Dupuy de Lome said he had not been informed that such action had been taken. "But it would be done. A recognition of the Cuban as belligerents would necessitate a blockade of the island, for which such a force of ships would be necessary. At present there are but one or two large ships in Cuban waters, the remainder of the Spanish naval forces being little boats doing patrol duty to prevent the landing of filibustering parties in small schooners."

What Hitt Says.

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, who reported the Cuban resolutions which are pending before that body, read the news with much interest. "The outbreak in Barcelona," he said, "is but the natural expression of popular feeling of which there have been manifestations in this country, some of them directed against Spain. The legation of that country, when the capital of the United States was located at Philadelphia, was the center of disorder and the subject of attack. In 1854 the consulate at New Or-

leans was attacked and this government paid for the damage inflicted. Mr. Webster as secretary of state then and apologized to the Spanish government for the assault. The government of Spain has taken the proper position, and in doing all that can be done to prevent trouble and to protect our representatives from annoyance and danger. The popular feeling in Spain, I feel assured, is based upon the general belief that the United States proposes, or at least is ready, to proceed to hostilities. This impression or belief in part grows out of the fact that up to the present time there has been no complaint by the Spanish government of any action by the United States, or its failure to act, and the Spanish people assume that the passage of the belligerency resolution means that we are ready to go further. This shows how grave are the consequences which may ensue from our action, and enforces the necessity of proceeding with great caution and realization of the possible results of our action. The consul at Barcelona," continued Mr. Hitt, "is Mr. Clarence W. Bowen, of New York. I do not believe that any act of his led to the outbreak there, for, according to my information, Mr. Bowen is inclined to be pro-Spanish in his views."

Mr. Hitt was asked whether the events of today would influence the disposition of the resolutions in the house or tend to hasten their consideration.

"I do not see that they will," he replied. "Under instructions from the committee I tried the other day to get unanimous consent for their consideration, but failed. Mr. Cannon, who is in charge of the pending appropriation bill, tells me that he is acting under instructions from his committee in pressing it upon the attention of the house, and that he cannot give the right of way for anything else. His position is perfectly proper and until the legislative, executive and judicial bill is disposed of, the resolutions will have no chance that I now see, to be considered."

Secretary Olney could not be seen tonight.

HOUSE WILL ACT PROMPTLY.

The Cuban Resolutions Will Be Debated During One Day.

Washington, March 1.—There is so general a demand for action on the senate Cuban resolutions that the managers of the house of representatives have consented that as soon as the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the pending unfinished business, has been disposed of, the Cuban resolutions shall be the next order. How much time will be devoted to their consideration is as yet undecided. At least a dozen members have expressed to Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, a desire to speak and it is probable that at least a full day's session will be occupied by the debate. Following the Cuban resolutions the postoffice appropriation bill will be taken up in the house, and this will practically exhaust the remainder of the week.

WATER DOING DAMAGE.

Albany, N. Y., Is Suffering Many Inconveniences From High Water.

Albany, N. Y., March 1.—The flood at Albany this evening has attained greater proportions than any in years excepting only that of 1883, when the Hudson was swollen to a height of seventeen feet above the normal flow. Tonight the water is sixteen feet, and the water is rising all the time, promising to outdo all previous records.

The whole southern portion of the city lying on the flat land for a distance of two hundred yards back from the river front, is inundated, but there is no extensive damage reported. Columns of the business houses are all flooded but merchants had sufficient warning from the weather bureau and had removed their goods very largely out of the way of the water.

The water came into the power house of the Albany railway on South Pearl street, and an engine of the fire department had to be brought into service to pump out the water. The fire department had to be brought into service to pump out the water. The fire department had to be brought into service to pump out the water.

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THE CANDIDACY OF JUDGE CRISP

How the Letter of the Ex-Speaker Was Received

BY FRIENDS IN WASHINGTON

Numerous Congressmen Express Their Delight,

AND ARE SURE THAT HE WILL BE ELECTED

Senators Happy Over the Prospect of Such a Valuable Addition to Their Body.

Washington, March 1.—(Special.)—The announcement of Judge Crisp as a candidate for the senate from Georgia was no great surprise to his colleagues and friends in congress. Scores of them have called upon him to extend their congratulations and best wishes. The democrats of the house regret his announcement, because in him they recognize a leader whose place cannot be filled. Yet to him personally all manifest the greatest friendship and interest and wish him success.

His election among democrats in congress is regarded as a foregone conclusion. He is the kind of man the democrats need in the senate. While he cannot assume the leadership at first it will not be long before Senator Crisp will stand at the head of the democratic party in the senate as he has stood in the house. I understand that Mr. Turner will not be a candidate against him and it is stated among Secretary Smith's friends here that he may not enter the race. If that be the case the democrats estimate his character and ability as highly as his associates in the house do, his election to the senate is a foregone conclusion."

Judge Maddox of Georgia: "I know of no man in public life and especially in Georgia who is so well equipped as Judge Crisp for the high position of United States senator. If he should be elected he will enter that body the peer of any man in it. Above all he is the friend of the people and unpurchasable."

Mr. Bailey of Texas: "Of course those of us who have served with him in the house will regret to see him leave that body. But I assume that if the people of Georgia estimate his character and ability as highly as his associates in the house do, his election to the senate is a foregone conclusion."

Mr. Swanson of Virginia: "There is no able man in the democratic party than Judge Crisp. I have met few men in public life who have more impressed me with their ability and conservative sense. His leadership of the democratic party in the house has been a most trying and unfavorable circumstances has proven him a man of unusual ability and possessed of all the elements of great leadership. I consider him one of the ablest democrats in this country. Any state would be honored by having such a man in the senate. Georgia is a state that is trying to do better than to have her interests represented by so able and worthy a man. His loss to the house will be great, but his gain to the senate will be equally as great and beneficial to the country."

Mr. Otey of Virginia: "I reiterate Mr. Swanson's sentiment. I was in prison with Judge Crisp at a time that tried men's souls. I never knew a better, braver or truer man. Georgia will honor herself in honoring him."

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Will please transact their business with The Constitution through the Parker Railway News Company, which is authorized to receipt for moneys paid.

Mr. Carlisle's Advice.

Recently an overwhelming majority of the democrats of the Kentucky legislature, including many who parade under the humorous designation of "sound" money men, united in a letter to Mr. Carlisle suggesting that he use his influence to induce the bolters from the party caucus to return to their party allegiance and support the party nominee.

Our readers know the nature of Mr. Carlisle's reply. He said, in effect, that the bolters—the irreconcilables—were responsible not to the party at large, but to their immediate constituents. This meant, of course, that the minority is not bound by any action the party at large may take, but is responsible only to its immediate constituents. In other words, if the action of the party in convention is not satisfactory to any fraction of the party, no matter how small or insignificant, the representative of that fraction has the right to resist and to refuse to act with his party, being responsible only to his own immediate constituents.

This is the Cleveland-Carlisle doctrine of party obligations up to date (for it would be preposterous to suppose that the Carlisle letter was sent to the Kentucky members without first receiving the approval of Mr. Cleveland), and as such, it is worthy of note.

Mr. Carlisle's letter is in the nature of an invitation to a handful of gold standard men to disrupt the party organization, defy the will of the majority and throw all consideration of party to the winds. The democrat who feels that he is responsible to his immediate constituents alone and not to the party at large cannot be depended on in any party emergency. This is the attitude assumed by the Kentucky bolters and is clearly endorsed by Mr. Carlisle, with (of course) the hearty approval of Mr. Cleveland.

This is the doctrine that justifies the attitude of the bolting "sound" money men in the Kentucky legislature, and it is depended on to justify any similar disposition on the part of the gold standard men wherever and whenever they find themselves in the minority and claim that they represent their immediate constituents. Naturally, a democrat who believes in his party and is alive to the absolute necessity of party unity and harmony, cannot afford to in dorse any such doctrine.

We have good authority for believing that there are some sensitive souls in official circles in Washington who regard the Carlisle letter as a very untimely document. Indeed, the probability is that if Mr. Carlisle could recall it he would give it a shape entirely different. It has suddenly been discovered in official circles that it is a very poor rule that won't work two ways, and that Mr. Carlisle's view of party obligations is a very dangerous one to promulgate at this time. But it cannot be helped now, and the executive committee feel that they must get along with the declaration the best they can.

They are consoled, moreover, by the fact that if party obligations are to be of any weight whatever in the southern states, where free coinage democrats make up an overwhelming majority of

the party, the gold standard faction will not stand any show whatever. Consequently, an effort will probably be made to apply the Carlisle doctrine in the democratic states of the south in the campaign preliminaries, but it will be "called off," as it were, in time to apply the argument of party obligations in the national convention.

Yet the executive committee are not entirely happy. They see trouble ahead as the result of the Carlisle letter. They feel in their bones that if it is good doctrine for the gold contractionists it must of necessity be good doctrine for the free coinage democrats. If Mr. Carlisle's doctrine of individual independence is sauce for the gold goose it ought to be equally good sauce for the silver gander. And this is where the difficulty lies. This is what is keeping some of the gold contractionists awake at night. This is what places them (to use the phrase employed by Editor Watson) in the better days between the devil and the deep blue sea.

The Carlisle doctrine fits admirably when the gold contractionists apply it to the state conventions in the south, where the free coinage democrats have heavy majorities; but it doesn't suit their purposes at all when it is applied to the national convention, where the democratic states are to be out-voted by republican majorities. The Carlisle doctrine makes the gold element shiver when they contemplate its result if applied to the national convention.

But observe the situation. In that convention the delegates from the safe democratic states are to be out-voted by men who represent, for the most part, republican states and republican constituents. The delegates from the democratic states are expected to submit without a murmur to a platform dictated and a candidate nominated by delegates from republican states—which, happily, will not be the case; but if such a thing should come to pass, they would be expected to take their medicine like little men—and go home to their free coinage constituents shouting for a gold standard platform and a gold standard candidate. They would be expected to forget all about Mr. Carlisle's doctrine, that the individual is independent of party obligations. They would be expected to ignore the Carlisle view that a representative is not responsible to the party at large, but only to his immediate constituents. In the general shuffle the gold men would like to walk off by the turkey while the free coinage men would be permitted to take the buzzard. But the scheme will fail.

Such is the general plan, but since the Carlisle letter the executive committee have been scratching their several heads and wondering whether the free coinage democrats of the safe democratic states are going to take the cue of political action from Mr. Carlisle or whether they would—if it could be done—allow the republican states to dictate their platform and nominate their presidential candidates.

Well, it was a very interesting question to begin with, and it is made more interesting by the Carlisle-Cleveland doctrine, that party obligations ought to have no weight with men who are asked to vote for men and policies not approved by their immediate constituents. As a matter of fact, Mr. Carlisle (with the consent of Mr. Cleveland) has approved the Kentucky bolter—and now the exclusive coterie seem to be very much afraid that the bolting business, fostered by the Carlisle letter, will become epidemic in a way calculated to make the gold contractionists feel as if they had lived in vain.

Meanwhile, it is hardly possible that Mr. Carlisle will write any more able letters bolting party obligations and announcing the doctrine of party independence. But what is writ is writ, as the poet says.

A Step To Be Commended.

The action of the merchants of Cuthbert, in organizing a board of trade, is one to be commended to every other municipality of the south.

The reasons for this step are numerous. The south, so far, has passed through the commercial stringency with less disastrous results than other sections of the union. During the twenty-five years of prosperity which followed the war the west was the recipient of both capital and immigration, while political troubles deprived the south of each. The era of so-called "sound money" squeezed all the values out of the west, broke their banks, bankrupted their merchants and ruined their farmers. The south's previous misfortune in not securing capital proved to be its best fortune, for it was thus spared the hit of the depression.

As we had little to lose then, we have everything to gain now, and in the rebuilding which necessarily follows every crash the south offers such rewards and resources as must attract the attention of capital. The south is the natural home of the cotton mills. The hesitating New England, which tardily admits that the coarser goods must be manufactured in the south hereafter, will yet admit that the finer goods must follow. If they do not, we have no southern mill men, whose success makes their statements respected, who will push the work any how and leave the New England mills to the abandoned which is inevitable. Every mill site in the south will become the center of a busy population, whose labor will unite to build up the country.

It is important, therefore, that the example of Cuthbert should be imitated by every town in the south in the formation of a board of trade, whose duty

it should be to discover the local possibilities and to lend united support to their development. There is not a town but possesses some special qualification for business, which, if developed and placed before the public, would attract wealth. Capitalists and investors could deal with such a board when seeking information, and thus a mutual feeling would grow up of great advantage.

But the distant investors aside, a board of trade means much for local purposes. It would establish a business rivalry and emulation and give tone to a town which it could not have in any other way. It is not always the municipal government—the mayor and the council of a town—that forms the best exponent of opinion. The methods by which men reach office are not always conducive toward bringing out the best men. The salaried officers of a town, and those depending upon its law-making power for contracts and franchises, too often get together and secure the election of mere tools to the town council. In such cases the town board of trade, like the rural agricultural society, can do much in saving the community from adverse impositions. The coming together and the organization of the solid men of every community, taking an interest in local prosperity, can only be productive of good.

The Misfortune of a Race.

The departure of the steamship Laura, from Savannah, yesterday, with a cargo of over 300 negroes for Africa, has its tragic side.

The negro is strongly attached to locality. Like the house cat, he prefers the old hearthstone to the most palatial residence elsewhere. We are told by those who have studied negro nature that during the century of slavery which they passed through on this continent they had two lives—the one which was known to their white masters, in which they sought to imitate the Caucasian—the other, which was known to themselves, in which their minds ran back to the jungles of Africa. The secret with which this African delusion was lived and the tenacity with which it was held is one of the mysteries beyond explanation. When freedom came to them, bringing to them possibilities which never could have been theirs in Africa, they still talked in their cabins of that far-away land whence their ancestors were taken. Surrounded by civilization, living in comfortable homes, becoming the possessors of wealth, with much in the future to which they could reasonably look, there is one cry with which they were brought up to ecstasy by demagogues—"return to Africa!"

And it is here that we meet the tragedy. If these negroes could return to an Africa which they could call their own, their dream could be excused; but that is not permitted them. The old Africa to which they would return has become new Africa to the white man, and it is already carved up and possessed by the different governments of Europe. The Englishman, the German, the Dutchman, the Portuguese are all repeating in Africa the work of colonization which has made America populous, and hence the negro must go, as did the Indian in America. As hewers of wood and drawers of water they may be permitted to linger for a season, but the exclusion which already shuts them out from Cape Town, from Pretoria and from Johannesburg will widen until it covers the once dark continent.

The negro dream of a native land is a nightmare. He must dwell in the tents of the white man in Africa as in America, and the best thing an American negro can do is to remain with the white men whom he knows best.

According to Weyler, the Cubans will have to repent or surrender within fifteen days. Maybe by that time Weyler will burst his "biller."

Brer Rabbit is the king of beasts in Australia.

Chicago is to have a college of music. If it is to be an asylum for boarding house and family pianos we indorse the scheme.

The Washington Post March now has a wooden leg.

Diaz has been off and on, president of Mexico for twenty years. If Mexico wasn't a free coinage country it would make a beautiful asylum for the third-terms.

If Platt should get so he couldn't whisper, the republican party in New York would go to pieces.

Cigarettes are all right in Massachusetts, but the people object to the picture that go with them. It is such an easy matter to slip over that we wonder there isn't more of it even in Massachusetts.

BITS OF FUN.

Boston Courier: "How married life does change one!" "From what I have observed I should say it changes two."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "How does Gibson stand prosperity since he came into his fortune?" "He stands his right, but he's a pretty rough on his friends."

Washington Star: "Her fiancé is a pronounced brunette, is he not?" said one young woman. "No," replied the other, "he is a Russian. He can be spelled, but not pronounced."

New York Herald: "Clarence," she sighed romantically, "do something true, something brave, something heroic to prove your love for me." "Well," he faltered, but only, "I'll offer to marry you."

Harpers Bazar: Ragged Haggard (at the door)—"I'll willin' to work, maddim, but I can't get nuthin' to do on my profession." Mrs. Snapper—"H'm! What you callin' Ragged Haggard—I am an anglo-manic!"

Cincinnati Enquirer: Perry—"Wright, considering that he is a poet, is not so awfully egotistic. I heard him admit that Shakespeare had done some pretty good work."

Wallace—"Why should he not admit it? Shakespeare is dead."

Indianapolis Journal: "Maud Ethel, I'm getting awfully tired of waiting up till after midnight for that young man to leave." "Yes, papa, and I think he is getting tired of waiting till you are asleep before he bids me goodby in the hall."

Indianapolis Journal: "Thirst is a funny thing, said Dismal Dawson, looking drearily through the window at the clouds at the floating clouds. 'Too much of it kills a man, while just about the proper amount of it is about all that makes life livin'."

PEOPLE WORTH MENTIONING.

In a recent magazine article John Morley says: "There are probably not six Englishmen in the world who need to be written or should be written."

The New York Sun says the Sultan does not like to have an empty bottle in his nearly all newspaper pictures, but is clean shaven and good looking.

Prince Ghika, who has been appointed Romanian minister to Paris, belongs to one of the most famous families of his country. In the last ten years there have been three prime ministers and two foreign ministers—two at Berlin, one at London, and one at St. Petersburg.

A hatchet was found a few days ago completely imbedded in the trunk of a tree cut down in Cheboygan county, Michigan. The wood had grown over so that it was invisible from the outside. It bore the name of Robert La Salle, the French explorer, and the date 1682. The inscription, "Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam," the motto of the Jesuit order to which La Salle belonged.

Adolf Menzel, whom the British Royal Academy has elected to an honorary membership, is not only an eminent painter, but

arouser the other inmates of the house. His son-in-law, W. B. Riley, was found dead with his two children clasped in his arms, and Horace Manuel, a guest, lay with a child in his arms.

The liberals in England have recently made two important gains.

First, the election in Southampton, necessitated by the unseating of Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, for violation of the corrupt practices act, Sir Francis Evans, who stood in the liberal ranks, was elected by 35 majority, the Tory majority in the general election having been 743. In the Montrose district, on the same day, John Morley, who was swept under the great unionist wave in the general election, was elected in place of Mr. J. S. Will, retired, by 1,293 majority, which is an increase of 81 over Mr. Will's majority at the last election. A stout fight was made against Mr. Morley, who was running in a Scotch district, upon the ground that as chief secretary of Ireland in the last Gladstone cabinet, he was conspicuous as a supporter of home rule for Ireland, and hence had no interests in Scotch affairs. The return of Morley will prove of great value to the liberals, as he is about the strongest man in their ranks since Mr. Gladstone's retirement.

Captain Jud Haskins, who lives in Athens, Kas., is perhaps the most patriotic man in that section. He lives in a two-story frame house and has just completed the job of painting it red, white and blue. The stripes run horizontally around the house. The first stripe, which is blue, comes up to the lower windows; the second stripe, which is white, reaches to the top of the house, and the third stripe, which is red, is on the roof. It looks up in great shape from the road, and it is said that it looks rather artistic.

The provincial council of Alsace-Lorraine received a proposition of friends of the French people to appropriate all the barrels made for the purpose of erecting a suitable Jagdschloss, or hunting castle, in the Vosges mountains, which lie in the semi-French provinces and are now in Germany. The suggestion originated with the Kaiser himself, who thought the country beautiful and desired to possess a lodge in the vast and pleasing wilderness. When the Kaiser was shot to death by the French, the council was voted unanimously, apparently upon the sole ground that if the Kaiser wants a castle and grounds in the Vosges he is able to pay for it.

SOME FAMOUS DWARFS.

In 1828 in Tennessee newspapers reported the discovery of a burial ground, the skeletons of which were of a height of about eight inches. Great excitement prevailed but history fails to prove anything that would startle science.

Herodotus vouched for the existence of pygmies, but was not believed. Aristotle thought that tiny men and minute horses lived in caves along the Nile. But even when Pliny gave details and Maudslayi added testimony no one would believe them.

In Rome dwarfs were so popular as freaks that the people tried to manufacture them. A recipe for dwarfing consisted of a salve made of the grease of moles, bats and toads, and when rubbed on the face it was said to cause the growth of children and puppies.

Philetas of Cos was one of the earliest dwarfs who attained fame. He was a poet and the tutor of Ptolemy of Lacedaemon. He was said to carry weights in his pockets to keep himself from being blown away.

Nicephorus Callistus speaks of an Egyptian dwarf no bigger than a partridge. Mark Antony owned Sisyphus, who is reported to have been less than twenty-four inches high. Julia, the niece of Augustus, had two dwarfs to wait on her. They were named Corapas and Andromeda and each received a salary of 100 sesterces. The latter was taller and married in London about thirty years ago.

In the seventeenth century the empress of Austria ordered all the dwarfs and all the giants together at Vienna. Great fear was felt lest the giants should injure the pygmies, as they were all housed together. But, on the contrary, the same spirit that last year caused confederate veterans to welcome Grand Army veterans so heartily to Louisville. The coming parade will be wholly exceptional, and as it is the first so it may be the only one of the sort. And we may add that it could come at no better time for our relations with foreign lands. The dwarf brotherhood are hand in hand in loyal brotherhood, and all for the union!

Administration Harmony.
From The Nashville Sun.

We can all now begin to catch glimpses of that beautiful "harmony," that concord of sweet sounds, for which the gold standard advocates are fighting. Senator Blackburn was nominated by a democratic caucus as the candidate of the democrats of Kentucky for senator. Five men who were elected by democratic constituencies have proven themselves to be not democrats, but Clevelandites, and they have the brazen impudence, the damnable effrontery, to ask Senator Blackburn to get out of their way and elect a case. Both sides are now electing their men, and the Clevelandites elect their man, and the democrats elect their man. "Give us the offices or we will give you the knife." This is Cleveland-Banner-Wall-street-Carlisle-republican-democratic harmony. Blackburn will not have it nor will we.

DID THE POISON HIM?

The Story a Detective Tells About an Anxious Wife.

A well-known detective told a good story, the truth of which he vouches for, says The Washington Star.

"One day," he said, "a lady came into my office, evidently in deep trouble. 'You are a detective?' 'Yes, madam.' 'I want your services in a very delicate matter,' she said, her voice catching into a whisper as she glanced nervously about to see that no one was present that could hear the conversation.

"My husband," she continued when satisfied no other visitors were in the room, 'has a suicidal mania. He appears to be in perfect health, eats well, sleeps well, has no cares or troubles that I know of, and yet I have to watch him carefully in order to keep him from committing suicide. His mania—of course, I know it is a delusion, but he is so subtle that no one would suspect it for an instant, but he has laudanum secreted around the house. I have found several vials of it and fear he will get so bad that I have not been able to discover it.'"

"The case was a most interesting one, and I agreed to visit the house in the evening and make a detective of the wife and study the affair. I was greeted most cordially by the husband and in twenty-four hours admired him greatly. A lighter shade of blue was over his eyes, and I saw. Three nights later I was awakened by screams of the wife and hastily arising and dressing, ran downstairs, meeting her in the hallway holding an empty bottle in her hand. 'I rushed to the man's bedside, but too late. He was not yet dead, but never recovered consciousness. 'The seeming grief of the widow was heartrending, but I caught a gleam in her eyes that convinced me she had poisoned her husband and her use of having me in the house had been as bold as it was

one of the greatest illustrators that have ever lived. Perhaps he is best known for his sketches illustrating Frederick the Great in all phases of his interesting career, from flute player to general. Physically he is an insignificant little man, whose life is as simple now as it was when he was a poor student.

It is said that Joseph Jefferson has finally decided to leave his home in New York and winter home. He will build a beautiful residence there.

Mr. Leland Stanford still insists that the Stanford University will be closed if the government wins its suit to recover \$150,000 from his late husband's estate. The institution has nearly 1,500 students.

Rear Admiral Makaroff, the hero of the Russo-Turkish war, formerly commander of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean and lately commander of the same fleet in the Pacific, has arrived in San Francisco on a tour of America.

The Gray and the Blue.
From The New York Sun.

The present commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, General Ivan N. Walker, has found several objections to the great parade of war veterans to be held in New York this year.

One objection is that the Fourth of July is a suitable day for such a parade, but because so many people are away by hillside or seaside in that month, and so many more, who can take only a day in the country, choose that day. Another and more serious objection, which we may add was noted long ago, is that the Fourth of July is usually very hot, so that even military and patriotic processions, which in former years were held on that day, are now, at least in large cities, very generally given up.

That is a fair subject for consideration. The Fourth of July is the day of days for such a parade, and it only remains to be seen whether the objections to the heat in marching can be so overcome or reduced as to make it an appropriate day for the reunion. If they can, then this is the day to be chosen.

But Commander in Chief Walker makes a mistake in his reasoning. He further urges, according to the report, that we cannot as an organization join any public demonstration and march with those who fought against the union, clothed in the uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic thirty years ago. On the contrary, it is precisely because the cause of secession is dead and the cause of the union is alive that it is heartily welcomed to march with those who fought against it. It is the cause of union and brotherhood that we honor and celebrate, and such a celebration can be perfect only when north and south join in it.

Let them come, too, by all means, as far as possible, in the gray and the blue they were in those bygone days. Such a procession will be a vastly finer pageant than one in every-day wear, but above all, it will appeal more vividly to the imagination in showing how the foes of 1861 are the friends and brothers of 1896. The real trouble, we fear, is not that we are not in the gray and the blue, but that we are not in the gray and the blue.

Commander in Chief Walker is all wrong in his present way of looking at the parade, and will find second thoughts wisest and more patriotic when he looks at Canada. The Grand Army should, "as an organization," join in the parade, although individual posts may find it convenient to come as they please, and the greatest interest would be excited by the presence of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is the survivors of companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments, divisions, corps and armies that it will be interesting to see marching together.

From this ever-memorable procession, the like of which is not known in history, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic or other associations are not going to be kept out. They will come with their comrades of bivouac or battlefield, united by the same spirit that has made them the animating spirit of the war. It is the survivors of companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments, divisions, corps and armies that it will be interesting to see marching together.

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successful, for not a word of evidence could I have produced that she had plotted the murder of her husband. Two months later she was married again and went to Europe."

DID NOT KNOW "CUSH DAVIS."

Questioning the Responsibility of Minnesota's Presidential Candidate.

From The New York Sun.

Mr. Burns, the anti-war arm of the republican national committee, a subcommittee of the national committee and Tim Johnson, the anti-war arm of the republican national committee, are in St. Louis meeting in which the convention is to be held. One of the subcommittee related as follows at the Fifth avenue hotel last night an experience of Tim at the Southern hotel, which is to be the headquarters of many of the republican presidential candidates:

Hotel clerk—Mr. Burns, I have received a telegram signed "J. B. Davis," asking that a suite be set aside for him. Is he a responsible person?

Tim—Who?

Hotel clerk—C. K. Davis. Do you know him?

Tim—Who did you say?

Hotel clerk—C. K. Davis. I tell you, he is he straight?

Tim—Why, you thundering chump. C. K. Davis is Senator Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota's candidate for the presidency. Is he responsible? Well, he owns a large estate in Minnesota, and he has a mortgage on the other half.

Hotel clerk—For the Lord's sake, don't let this out, will you?

Mr. Burns didn't let it out, but one of the subcommittee did.

Salvation Army a Dangerous Order.

From The New York Sun.

Miss Eva Booth, who has superseded Ballington Booth in the command of the American division of the Salvation Army, has explained the recent trouble in that organization by saying that her brother "lost faith in his father's generalship and in the international system of the army."

If that is the case, Ballington Booth has displayed sound judgment. The Salvation Army, as now organized, affords occasion for the kind of thing that we are now seeing in the Salvation Army. It is an English organization, and it is the cause of union and brotherhood that we honor and celebrate, and such a celebration can be perfect only when north and south join in it.

Let them come, too, by all means, as far as possible, in the gray and the blue they were in those bygone days. Such a procession will be a vastly finer pageant than one in every-day wear, but above all, it will appeal more vividly to the imagination in showing how the foes of 1861 are the friends and brothers of 1896. The real trouble, we fear, is not that we are not in the gray and the blue, but that we are not in the gray and the blue.

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From

THE CHAMPIONSHIP

A Complete History of Prize Fighting
In This Country.

WHO FOUGHT AND WHAT FOR

The First Champion Was Fogg, Who
Fought in 1719.

FITZSIMMONS AND THE BELT HE HAS WON

Will Corbett Try To Take It from Bob?
Prizes and Emblems That Have
Been Fought For.

That magnificent prizeless belt, the trophy emblematic of the pugilistic championship of the world, is now one of the properties in trust of Bob Fitzsimmons, the long, lanky blacksmith, pugilist and actor.

The belt and Nero, the tame lion, are the only two possessions the champion has for the retention of which he will fight.

For the first he will have, by the laws of pugilism, to fight if he wants to keep it, while for the latter he must fight, and fight with it, to keep it in subjection, or stand idly by and see some policeman put a bullet into the cub's brain, when he takes on a refractory spirit some day—



hitting, punch-taking devil, with an ambition, and had to face Gully, a fearless Scotchman, who was the champion. The battle attracted attention, and the patrons put up a belt and a cup to go to the winner. Cribb got 'em.

After that the emblem moved about as one man walked another, but it was not until the emblem took a journey without having a battle for its motive power. In that year Burke, the first deaf pugilist of whom there is any history—and he was wholly deaf—went after the champion for a fight. The holder of the belt declined to mix and Burke got the belt from Jim Ward, who held it. Ward, however, was loathe to give it up, and he hung to it possession until 1829, when he was challenged by a man named Bendigo, who wanted a battle with the champion. The battle was a long, stubborn one, and Bendigo won and made a demand upon Jim Ward, who had the belt set in possession, notwithstanding the thrashing the deaf man had given him. Ward gave up the belt.

That is the first record of a transfer without a fight, but would not fight Burke, who then claimed the championship and the belt. He and the sporting authorities concluded that Burke was the man for him to seek, though Bendigo had refused to meet Burke and defend it the championship. Bendigo, who had the belt set in possession, notwithstanding the thrashing the deaf man had given him. Ward gave up the belt.

Through Foss Parker, for years the champion, the Tipson Slaughter to Tom Sayers, the championship and the belt went with it, and until 1861 all of the fighting might near was done on the other side of the briny deep.

In '61 Tom Sayers, after his memorable fight with John C. Keenan, retired from the ring and left the old belt open for competition. That same year Hurst got the belt from Paddock and then fighting followed C. Columbus and came this way.

In '61 Jim Mace pounded Hurst, to the honor of the belt, just enough to get it, and when Tom King asked for a chance to wear the trophy Mace gave him a face

the person with whom a fight was refused. It was a property of his in trust to the victor. Fox, however, maintained, and was transferred every time the holder was whipped to the man who did the whipping. That a refusal to fight a man in the same class was always the same as a fighting and carrying the belt, the emblem with it, he cited chapters of the history of the ring to show.

Bullfinch's pride in the possession of the belt is shown by the readiness with which he defended it when asked to do after hammering it out of Kilrain, to whom he had surrendered it, and the deep emotion he manifested when he surrendered to him on the night of September 7, '92, in New Orleans. When Corbett became champion and assumed possession of that belt, he was open to all comers, knowing that when he got licked he'd have to give up the championship. By taking on Mitchell at Jacksonville, Fla., in '94 and Pete Courtney at Orange, N. J., the same year he manifested a determination to defend the belt.

The matter of bluffs and counter bluffs between him and Fitz since are known. More than once Corbett has talked about retiring from the ring. That is a right he has, and if he had retired with the belt in his possession new people could have come on and battled for it.

But Corbett is nothing new and after he and Fitz failed to connect in reality, Professor Jim graciously presented Peter Maher with what it took him twenty-one rounds, one hour and twenty-four minutes of hard work to wrest from the old gladiator.

The matter of whether Corbett had the right to the transfer as he made it. At that time he called himself and was universally accredited with being the champion heavy weight. That transfer if it was legal made Maher the heavy weight champion of the world. Atlanta hasn't a full library on laws of pugilism, but there are many here who say that the transfer was not only permissible but that it was legal. If he acted hastily in the gift, Maher Corbett evidently found it inexpedient to renege for within a few days he gave it out that he had transferred the belt only temporarily. Then over the wire he showed an anxiety to get back what he had given up and did a most extraordinary thing for a champion as he asserts himself to be.

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

The memorial to the Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, held at the Bethel church last Sunday afternoon, was indeed a great success.

The church was filled to overflowing. All the standing room was taken, while hundreds stood on the outside. There were fully 3,000 people present, including those on the outside.

The officers of all the schools were seated on the rostrum with the speakers, while their students filled half of that great auditorium.

On the rostrum were: Professor W. H. Croghan, of Clark university; Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D.D.; Hon. W. J. Northern, Professor, W. E. Holmes of the Atlanta Baptist seminary, and Rev. W. G. Alexander, D.D., pastor of Bethel church. Then came the heads of the schools.

Rev. W. P. Thickfield, D.D., president of Gammon Theological seminary; President John, of Clark university; President A. St. George Richardson, of Morris Brown college; Hattie E. Glesce and Uptown rectory, of Spelman seminary; President Sales of the Atlanta Baptist seminary, and Professor Chase, dean of Atlanta university, representing that institution.

The services started on time by a brief and fitting remarks from Dr. W. P. Thickfield. Professor Croghan then delivered a most beautiful address, and beautiful memory address, ever heard in Bethel church. As he spoke I was fully convinced of the fact that this is the life of a full Christian life, death and resurrection, and a thing to the eternal fields of light and life.

Dr. Hopkins paid a long and lasting tribute to the great man, the good that he had done and the nobility of his heart and his Christian character.

Hon. W. J. Northern spoke of the late bishop as a great good man. He said: "Bishop Haygood was great because he was good and good because great." Professor W. E. Holmes made a brief and appropriate address, and then the teachers of Spelman, presided at the piano, while Professor George Brown conducted the great choir of 500 voices.

There was quite a large number of white friends present to witness our tribute of respect to one we loved because he loved us. My people never forget a friend and if the opportunity ever presents itself they will not fail to help him to help to rear a monument to his memory.

When that great congregation sang that beautiful hymn, "Come Unto Me When Shave Darker Men, Thine I Will Be," and they sang it with such grand and beautiful eyes, and then I thought how grand it was to be loved by everybody regardless of race. Oh, that we all would live such a life that we would be loved by everybody. This is the life of a full Christian life, and is one that should be emulated by us all.

Professor U. L. Black is teaching a large and prosperous school on Inman avenue. It is an Episcopal school and is accomplishing a much needed work among the colored people. The school is in the St. Paul's Episcopal church, on Auburn avenue, is the right man in the right place. He is doing much good work among our people and is building up an excellent congregation. His school is a credit to the church and to our race. He is doing his part in helping to build up an intelligent and progressive religious people.

Bishop W. J. Gaines is in the city. Rev. D. T. Greene preached an able sermon at Bethel last Sunday at 11 o'clock.

Bishop A. Grant has finished his Florida conference work and is expected home this week.

Rev. J. S. Flipper, D.D., pastor of Allen Temple, preached to a crowded house last Sunday. His church is in excellent condition.

Wheat street Baptist church bears a reputation, under the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Tillman, that few churches of any denomination can bear; and that is the reputation of being out of the world. This church is in a perfect condition. It has a large, industrious congregation, and one of the best Sunday schools in the city. Visitors are always welcomed.

There will be a concert of high literary and musical merit tomorrow night at the Episcopal church, at the corner of Houston street and Courtland avenue. The proceeds of this concert will be used to purchase hymn books. Those who do not wish to go, as they always have the entertainment at this church.

Dr. W. G. Alexander will preach the annual sermon to the G. U. O. of Odd Fellows, at 11 o'clock this morning, at Bethel church.

The concert given at this church last Monday evening was the best I have witnessed lately. The instrumental solo, "Old Black Joe," with variations, by Professor St. George Richardson, was rendered as I have never heard it before. The star of the occasion was Lincoln C. Haynes, the instructor of vocal music in the colored public schools in Macon. She was an excellent voice, and has it under good control. She rendered several fine selections, which were well received and applauded. But when she sang that song which I have never heard before, "Swanee River," it was then one could catch the sweet strains, pathos and expression in her rich voice. Arminia H. Pitts presided at the piano.

Dr. J. P. Porter read an original poem, "Marriage in the South Pacific." It was very good, indeed, and showed that the doctor is not only a good physician, but a good poet. "Better Day Tomorrow," was well rendered by G. A. Brown, Dr. Porter and Mamie Thomas. Fannie Hall, of Chicago, was present, and she has it under good control. She rendered several times, to which she responded. But the selection which carried the choir into storm, as it were, was, I think, called "The Waking of the Dead."

The good-night song by the Bethel choir was fine, and left a sweetness in the remembrance that he can't forget soon. The pastors of all the churches are in this and other ways doing all in their power to elevate their people.

There is some one going about the city under the name of Joe Smith forging checks on the name of Dr. H. H. Porter. This individual has been arrested by the police, and is still carrying on his game. He claims to be working for Dr. Slater, but no such person works for him, and it is hoped that the forger will be caught soon.

The Women's Club of Atlanta is doing some good work about the Dunwoody case and other lines of charity. They are in a good work.

Bishop W. J. Gaines dined a few friends at his home, 200 Madison street, last Saturday afternoon.

Atlanta now has two daily papers published by colored men. This shows that we are doing all in our power to bring into operation every means possible to our race, and we are, as a race, are only passing the same way.

All races and nations that have reached the heights, fame, honor and greatness passed to those beautiful positions over the rough roads of trials, obstructions and difficulties, and as a race, are only passing the same way.

H. R. BUTLER.



GOING !! GOING !! GONE !!!

SOMEBODY'S GOT A BARGAIN.

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FREEMAN JEWELRY CO'S AUCTION

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CONTINUES DAILY UNTIL LARGER PORTION

OF STOCK OF WATCHES DIAMONDS

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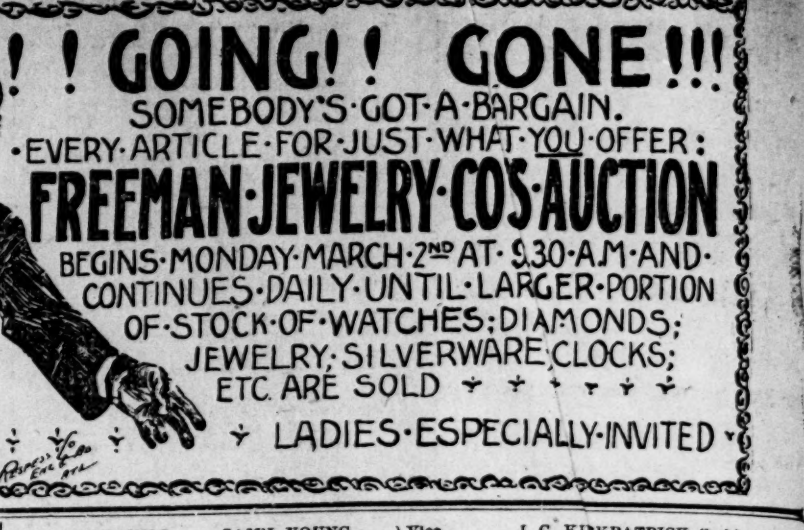
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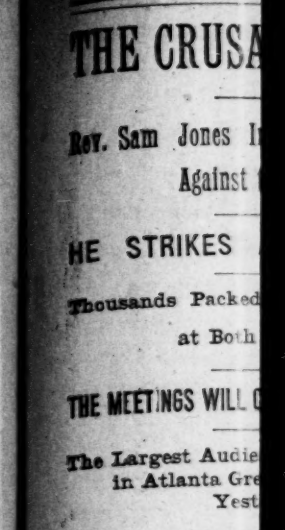
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If Christfor Columbus Was Alive Today

And should visit Atlanta he would make a discovery almost as important as the find of 1492. He certainly would be just as astonished to find out how much lower the prices of silver, cut glass and jewelry are at J. P. Stevens & Co., 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., than can be found elsewhere. Others who wish to discover the very lowest prices on these goods should not forget the place—47 Whitehall street, Atlanta.

Wedding invitations and visiting cards engraved on the premises; no delay.

a fraud!!!

many dealers practice this on you—look out—don't permit this imposition. when you ask for **canadian club** **old oscar pepper** **four aces** be sure to see that the bartender don't sell you inferior whiskey from **re-filled bottles.**

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book sent free. Write to Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., for their symptom blanks.

OUR METHOD NEVER FAILS TO CURE

All diseases that have been neglected or failed to yield to the treatment of less skillful hands soon get well under our treatment. Sufferers wishing speedy relief and a sure cure should call on or write to Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., for their symptom blanks.

SPECIALTIES:
Syphilis,
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Night Losses,
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and all
Rectal Dis-
eases.

Office room 209 Norcross building, No. 215, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Hours 9 to 12 m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 to 1 p. m.

Stop and Think!

Don't give up. Don't be one of the unfortunate ones. Don't let your disease become deep-seated and master of your whole life. Don't become one of those chronic invalids who are always talking about "what used to be" or "what they might have done." Grasp the situation. Don't hesitate. In the future lies your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases peculiar to men and women.

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Are regular graduates and hold diplomas from some of the best medical colleges in America, and are acknowledged today to be the leading and successful specialists of the United States.

WEAK MEN AND WOMEN! DO YOU WANT TO BE CURED?

We can with honesty say that our treatment cures where others fail, and we know that if cure is possible we can do it. Our grateful patients testify from all parts of the United States. Our cures are permanent. No poisonous medicine used. MEN—Write to us for the following diseases: Night Emissions, Impotency, Weak or Undeveloped Organs, Gleet, Stricture, Nervous Debility, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Piles, Sores, Pimples on Face, etc.

WOMEN—Consult us if you are suffering from any of the following diseases: Female Weakness, Displacement, Bearing Down Pains, Irregularities, Barrenness, Whites, Nervousness, Poor Circulation, Pimples on Face, or any disease peculiar to your sex. Patients treated and entire treatment sent to all parts of the world free from observation, with full instructions. Send for Blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases. No fee for reference book for men and women. Address

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Oh, my, Going to

DELKIN'S

Next to

"HIGH."

I've been

there, and feel

so neat.

THEIR No. 15

-69-

WHITEHALL ST.

Your money back if we don't make your
Watch run correctly.

UP IN CHEROKEE.

The County Is in Very Good Financial
Condition at Present.

IT IS NEARLY OUT OF DEBT

Capitalists Inspecting Mineral Properties
with a View of Investment.

Raids on Illicit Distilleries.

Canton, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—Cherokee superior court was in session here last week, Judge C. C. Smith, of Oconee circuit, presiding in the stead of Judge Guber. Judge Smith made a very favorable impression and formed many pleasant acquaintances while here. The docket of the court was pretty well cleared and a great deal of business disposed of, although only four days of court were held. Mr. William J. Webb was foreman of the grand jury and rushed business before that body. The presentments of the grand jury show the county to be in an unusually fine financial condition, there being \$200,000 in cash in the county treasury and it has, against the Marietta and North Georgia railroad for taxes of 1905. It has been a quarter of a century perhaps since Cherokee could make such a fine showing, and to Judge Conn, the county's very able and careful democratic ordinary, the people are due a great deal. Besides this sum of money the county property, consisting of a good brick courthouse, jail and paupers' farm of 100 acres, is in good condition, no outstanding indebtedness. The property is also blessed with several good iron bridges, but this grand jury recommended the building of three other bridges, one over the Scott creek, near Canton on the Hickory flat road, one at the Wiley ford across Little river, on the Canton and Roswell road, and one at Cobb's ford on Little river, being the county line between Cherokee and Milton, to be built jointly by the two counties.

Cherokee's tax rate last year was only 25 cents on the \$100, but this year it will probably be less than that amount. Considering Cherokee's low tax rate, her healthfulness, climate, water, natural advantages in timber, farming lands, gold, iron and other minerals, no county in Georgia can surpass her. The people of Cherokee, too, are nearer out of debt and have more supplies on hand with which to make another crop than in years past, and as a consequence are happy and contented but hopeful that better times will yet bless our land and bring greater prosperity to all homes.

The mineral interest of all north Georgia continues to attract attention of men of experience and capital and every day brings this section to a closer and fuller realization of the bright future which awaits it in the development of her mines of gold, quarries of marble, bauxite, etc., with which our hills are so full. Already several good properties are being opened up and developed and others are soon to be worked in an extensive manner. Among recent mineral experts and those interested here are the following: Russell Howard and son, Dr. Franklin Hall, of Philadelphia; Mr. Charles McCann, of N. C.; Mr. C. Calhoun, of Greenville, Ga. All of these parties are at present stopping at Cartersville and the English capitalists are reported to be backed with plenty of money for investment in gold properties. They have visited our county and expressed themselves highly pleased. In less than five years we confidently expect this section to lead all in mineral development and certain profitable output. Already many good properties are being successfully worked.

Arrest of Illicit Distillers.

Another thing by which Cherokee is distinguished above other Georgia counties, is the number of blockade distilleries, one of this we do not boast. The revenue officers, however, are doing their duty nobly in making arrests, destroying distilleries, etc., but still the work of the blockade distillers is a week or more arrested twice for violating the revenue laws. He caught on Thursday night bound over to court and caught again on Thursday night and bound over Friday.

IF ONE MOVED TO MARS

A Globe Would Appear, Mapped with Most Delicate Hues.

From Harper's Round Table.
If we were to consider the various reasons that would impel many inhabitants of the earth to go to Mars if they had the opportunity. But no one can doubt that the first train for Mars, or the first balloon, or the first electric line sent out by the Universal Transportation and Safe Delivery Company, Mars division, would be booked to its utmost capacity. One reason would suffice to crowd it, and it is certain that the Anglo-Saxon race, which has furnished most of the great travelers, would be very represented in the throng of adventurers bound for another world.

When Mars is nearest to the earth its distance is no less than 20,000,000 miles. But if we set our speed to match that of an electric impulse flying through the Atlantic cable—say 15,000 miles per second—we should be there in just forty minutes.

On approaching Mars we should behold a world looking in some respects remarkably like our earth, having seasons, basins, blizzards, with torrid, temperate and frigid zones; turning on its axis like our globe, and in nearly the same time, showing in winter broad white caps, as of snow covering its polar region, and presenting many appearances suggestive of continents, oceans, islands and peninsulas. As we watched it slowly turning under our eyes we should see on one side, south of its equator, a huge, staring, cyclonic spot, which Schiaparelli has named the "Lake of the Hour Glass sea." On the opposite side, reaching from the southern hemisphere into the northern, a great, dark, crooked area, somewhat resembling North America in shape, and known to astronomers as the "Hour Glass sea."

As we approached the planet we should see it would appear to be mapped with delicate reds and yellows and grays and blues; long waving curves and sharper indentations would make their appearance, and we should look like coast lines, and presently, running east and west and south and north, and passing "beyond the horizon's utmost rim," a net work of dark colored lines, like a vast web covering the plane would be seen. These are the famous "canals."

But while we were wondering what this could mean we should be struck by another unearthly thing. Being accustomed to dwell on a globe three-fourths of whose surface is covered with water, it could not escape our notice that the world we were approaching had far more land than water. Indeed, it is likely that we should find that the "Hour Glass sea" and many other so-called seas of Mars are only parts of the globe filled with water, and that even then they are not like terrestrial oceans, but rather vast swamps, choked with rank vegetation suddenly awakened to life by periodic inundations supplying moisture to their roots. Visiting them at noon time we should find them to be a good hand at soil basking in the sun. At any rate, some of the discoveries made with great telescopes in 1894 suggest these things.

Charges of Distilling.

W. A. Robinson, a white man, was brought to Atlanta and placed in jail yesterday by a United States marshal. Robinson is charged with connection with illicit distilling in Harrison county. He was arrested near Bremen, Ga.

Black Lemon, a negro moonshiner, was placed in jail here yesterday by an order from a United States judge. He was in jail at Macon and was transferred here. Lemon is a moonshiner from below Macon. He is said to be a good hand at the business.

LETTER LIST.

LETTER LIST.
List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for week ending February 29, 1896. Persons asking for these letters will please say "advertised" and give date. One cent must be paid for each advertised letter.

Gentlemen's List.

A—W J Armstrong, Ben Admar, B Andrew Bishop, George Boy, Berrington, G W Bacon, Eddie M Byrd, J M Bayson, W B Bentley, W B Brown, J P H Brown, Alex Baker, Herbert Bentley, Charles S Brooks, Willis Bentley, J A Blunt, C H Carlton, N H Cooper, P D Candel, Tom R Chancellier, Johnnie W Cahill, George Crader, Henry Carter, Clint Crim, G W Cook, J D Davis, Jr, W A Derrick, Ray DeSana, E J Frank, J H Giverrite, B M Edmonds, Howard Elliott, F Thomas Foster, Mr Major Fagan, E C Freeman, W W Frank, G T A Garney, F Gould, Dr Francisco Galt, G W Gibson, Jessie Griggs, J Gielum, H-Aron Henderson, Otis Haynes, M S Hays, Jimmie Kelly, Jerry Hicks, M C Hinton, Harry Herbert, Hal Hamond, Major Higgins, R J Henderson, C R Houchens, Eddie Gray, J-James Walter Johnson, R E Jones, J Jackson, D Jones, George Johnson, Claude Jones, Mr Jordan, lumber dealer, Ananias Jackson, Willie Johnson, Samuel Johnson, K-Bryant Kelly, R O Knighton, M F Kineley, M-Silvestra Mosley, C D Mashburn, George Mills, Jr, John Milton, Mr McCloskey, portrait painter, B Moore, Davie Martin, L-C Nash, Georgia Newgent, R Nergin, O-A Z Olson, Bates Osborne, P-W L Poore, R L Poston, J H Patison, Dr Don Gregoria Perez, Albert Palmer, John H Palmon, R A Reid, R Randolph, Rosser Gen Del W Riley, James Robinson, George O Raymer, James Robinson, Will Rodgers, William Riley, Charles Ruckel, Rucker, Jack Riley, J C Richards, S-Peter Steele, Emil Steinhilf, S Sutton, John Smith, F S Science, J D Smith, Aron South, L M Smith, R B Smith, J D Smith, Albert Sears, Howard H Stafford, S Simon, C S Simon, Ernest Sutton, John Siner, C S Simon, Albert Stoll, Mr Stohlin, H Peachtree, Herman Sizor, H H Shansburg, R B Smith, P R Stoval, J Four, A Taylor, James Taylor, J Thrasier, D C Taylor & Co, General B H Thomas, Carter Robb Tatum, Clark Towns, Col Henry Turner, Henry Thibbe, Jony Tomling, T C Tibbs, W-Ross Webb, W T Wait, W T Wynn, J Ware, D Willis, Rev D W Wynn.

Ladies' List

A-Miss Eula Arnold, Miss Lucy Allen, Miss Annie Allen, E-Maria Bates, Mrs L C Bell, Mrs Lular Briceless, Miss Addie Bennett, Mrs Anna Burchard, Mrs Lizzie Bider, Mrs Harriet Blesse, Mrs Mattie Blesse, Jeanne Banks, Hattie Bryant, Mrs Fannie Boehle, Miss Mae E Brown, Mrs M C Bonner, C-Hattie Connell, Miss Florence Courson, Mrs Emma Courson, Miss Ella Colwell, Miss Fannie Con, Mrs E Celson, Mrs Julia Cragg, Mrs Denvonia Clayton, Mrs Charles Chaban, Miss Morcer Comiler, Miss Nellie Cowan, D-Mrs J W Dikerson, M-Miss Cleo Emerson, Mrs D Madoline Ellis, Gracia Ethridge, Miss Rosa Evans, P-Mrs Sara Framer, Mrs E A Fry, Miss Sallie Frett, Mrs Louis Pleasant, Sarah Farmer, G-Miss Eliza Gillard, Miss Pearl Henderson, Mrs L J Hawkins, Miss Mary Hatten, Mrs R H Hatten, Miss Johnnie Alavan Huff, Emily Howd, Mrs Liza Hartman, E-Miss Kate Hovey, J-Carry Johnson, Miss Annie Jackson, Mrs C W Jones, Lizzie Jenks, Mrs Eunice Jones, Racker Johnson, Johnnie Jones, K-Bertha Karwisch, Miss Carrie Kelley, Mrs Sallie Kelley, Mrs Martha Kelley, Patrick, L-Miss J M Low, Mrs Anna Laird, Miss Sammie J Lee, Miss Katherine Long, Mrs L A Lewis, Miss Lena Moore, Miss Kate Maddox, Miss McMarkard, H Howell, Miss Helen C Moore, Miss Nan McNabb, Miss Amanda McKee, Mrs Sidney McKee, Miss Jolly Montroy, Miss Benbow May, Mrs Charles G Moore, Josephine Miller, Mrs Madden, N-Mrs Pierre Nielsen, O-Mrs Tilla Owens, Mrs S A Owens, P-Miss Gertrude Palmer, Mrs Mary Plum, Miss Minnie Payne, Mrs B P Pierce, H-Miss Rosie Reese, Miss Nellie Radburn, Mrs Grover Reese, Miss Josie Russell, Mrs Hattie Ripp, E-Miss Hattie Smith, Miss Ellen Smith, Miss Hanner Suber, Miss E P Shiver, Mrs Condie Stephens, Franklin Stadelbauer, Mrs S C Stevens, Miss Sallie Stedje, Miss Julia Smith, Miss Rosa Stine, Mrs Mary Stine, Mrs Julia Stine, Miss Mae Howard Shaw, Bertha Schranck, Miss Cindy Tomlin, Miss Sallie Lou Thurman, Mrs R T Toddler, Miss Lizzie Thomas, Lucy Throat, W-Miss Mary Wilkerson, Miss Annie Wright, Miss Westmoreland, Mrs W L Webster, Miss Mattie Westmoreland, Mrs Mattie Williams, J W Windsor, M S.

Miscellaneous.

Lutley & More, Thompson Optical Co, A L Simmons Remedy Co, Henderson & Co, Messrs Grotz Wine & Beer, Lambert, Crown Fertilizer Co, Atlanta Window Shade Co, Atlanta Manufacturing Co, Albert Freeman, Ale & Mayes, Watts & Meadows.

Furlow Will Die.

Ed Furlow, the negro arrested Saturday by Officers Jackson and Gallagher on the charge of larceny, was taken from police headquarters to the Grady hospital last night in an almost dying condition. Saturday night he occupied a lunatic's cell in police headquarters. He was arrested at the request of his relatives and friends in the western part of the city as he had become so violent that they did not know what to do with him. After being locked up he soon became quiet and gave the officers no trouble. Yesterday afternoon he became very ill and the officers had him taken to the Grady hospital. It is not thought that he will live.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25 cents.

The Three Not Represented.

From The Syracuse Post.
Neither Delaware, Oklahoma nor Alaska has put forward a republican candidate for the presidency.

A Great Advertisement.

A show window at 65 Peachtree street contains a display of the Atlanta every article used in any household, and a large show card in the center reads: "Anything in this window for 10 cents." The King Hardware Company this is, for in this window is a world of bargains.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Second-Hand School Books
At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. sep 1-t.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 60 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Malaria kept off by taking Brown's Iron Bitters.

Old School Books
Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. sep 1-t.

Last Saturday all the clans came for

The "Dunlaps"

We waited upon and fitted many. Yesterday the new Spring blocks designed by Dunlap & Co. fairly bloomed on the streets. All say that Dunlap's are decidedly best. This will be a good day to hat your head with the latest shape Derby or Fedora.

Eads-Neel Co

Ride the Best Wheel.
THE COLUMBIA AND HARTFORD BICYCLES.
The Standard of the World.
Climb Hills Easiest.
COPELAND & BISHOP, AGTS, 2 Equitable B'd'g.
The Columbia Riding School at Gate City, Ga.
Aimey 10 to 12 a. m. and 8 to 10 p. m.

BURNS'S SMOKE CONSUMER
AND FUEL SAVER
Abates the smoke nuisance and saves labor.
600 and 602 Boyce Building 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Several states rights for sale. Can be seen in operation at Atlanta Constitution and Evening News engine room, 404 S. Peachtree.
P. O. BURNS, ATLANTA, GA.

Before Using. After Using.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
ATLANTA, GA.
FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.
Adopted by the United States Government. For information address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.
New Sanitarium corner Jackson and Pine Sts.

GET YOUR ... BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS.
Journals, Cash Books, Binding, ELECTROTYPING, Etc., Etc., of
The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company.
GEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer), ATLANTA, GA.
Consult them before placing your orders.

FOR SALE.
Will be sold in subdivisions before the courthouse door of DeKalb county, Georgia, at Decatur, between the usual hours of public sales, on the first Tuesday in March next, certain tracts of land lying in the south half of land No. 120 in the 15th district of said county, at or near the depot of the Seaboard Air-Line railroad, being the lands conveyed by deed of J. M. Lively and J. C. Summerlin to C. A. Evans. Said property is well located and titles perfect. Warranty deeds will be made to purchasers by the owner, Cleland J. Evans. Terms cash. For further information apply to
C. A. EVANS, CLEMENT A. EVANS, February 8, 1896, Feb 8 12 19 26 march 2

President Cleveland Recommends
And uses Bowden Lithia Water, the strongest in the world. Kidney, Bladder, Gout or Rheumatic sufferers send for circular of Sweetwater Park hotel, (or find one in your hotel rack). M. T. Blake, proprietor, Lithia Springs, Ga., near Atlanta. Modern 200-room hotel and baths; \$14 to \$25 per week.

Wedding Invitations ENGRAVED in artistic style. Send for samples and most complete list of prices. Also for circulars. VISITING CARDS—Plate and 20 cards (name and address) for 10 cents. Also for circulars. 311 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Semi-annual statement for the six months ending December 31, 1895, of the condition of the

MUTUAL LLOYDS, OF NEW YORK,

Organized under the laws of the state New York made to the governor of the state of Georgia in pursuance of the laws of said state.
Principal office 45 Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

II. ASSETS.
1. Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company, parvalue, \$107,500; market value, \$125,400. \$125,400 00
2. Cash in the company's principal office, \$2,207 00
3. Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank, \$27,921 07
4. Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission, \$2,833 00
Total cash items (carried out, and accrued and unpaid, \$138,230 07
5. Amount of interest actually due, and accrued and unpaid, \$250 00
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value, \$240,953 13

III. LIABILITIES.
1. Losses due and unpaid, \$6,739 67
2. Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses, \$24,832 94
Total amount of claims for losses, \$31,572 61
3. Net amount of unpaid losses (carried out), \$11,321 51
4. Amount of reserve for re-insurance, \$18,251 10
5. All other claims against the company, \$2,199 00
6. Surplus beyond all liabilities, \$42,662 79
Total liabilities, \$240,953 13

IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1895.
1. Amount of cash premiums received, \$185,002 02
2. Received for interest, \$2,547 82
Total income actually received during the last six months in cash, \$187,549 84

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1895.
1. Amount of losses paid, \$106,457 15
2. Cash dividends actually paid, \$10,759 00
3. Amount of expenses paid, including fees, salaries and commissions, \$10,759 00
4. Agents and officers of the company, \$4,642 15
5. Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states, \$2,222 57
6. All other payments and expenditures, \$2,850 00
Total expenditures during the last six months of the year in cash, \$157,886 77

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, Joseph C. Hatte, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Attorney for the Underwriters at Mutual Lloyds, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of February, 1896.
JOHN H. DOUGHERTY, Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York.—I, Henry D. Purroy, clerk of the city and county, do hereby certify that John H. Dougherty, of said city and county, being a court of record, do hereby certify that John H. Dougherty has filed in the clerk's office of the county of New York a certified copy of his appointment as notary public for the county of Kings with his autograph signature, and was, at the time of taking the annexed deposition, duly authorized to take the same. And that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said notary public, and verily believe that the annexed deposition is genuine.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court and county, the 14th day of February, 1896.
HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

WILLCOX & MACINTYRE, Insurance Brokers, 204 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

N.B.—This company's subscribers are liable for their pro rata shares of claims in addition to assets and surplus as shown.

New Hats.

We cater to the wants of Clothing buyers—your wants have been our study for the past twenty-five years. Lasting customers mean lasting goods. This is the kind, and the only kind we sell. Just now our Tailoring Department is the attractive center. All the season's new and stylish cloth weaves are here in abundance. Early orders for Spring Suits are coming in fast.

HIRSCH BROS.,

CLOTHIERS,
44 WHITEHALL.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

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